

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Gen. Robert Lee, 1807.
James Watt, 1736.
Thomas Hood, 1805.
Copernicus, 1473.
Died: Peter II., Russia, 1730.
Isabel, of Austria, 1825.
William Congreve, 1729.
Presidential success ion bill signed, 1888.

TAYLOR'S RAILWAY BILL.

The oil which Senator "Red" A. Taylor has introduced in the senate to regulate railway traffic, seeks to do for the people of Wisconsin what the interstate railway law does for people who are shipping from one state into another.

There is a good deal more of common sense business principles in the Taylor bill than in any other railway bill which has been introduced in the legislature for years. In it there is no scheme to cripple railways, no attempt to cut down passenger rates, no vindictive spirit, nothing that will strike any fair-minded man or being in any wise harsh or unjust. It simply wants to do for Wisconsin what the railway law does for Minnesota and Illinois. Under the bill a railway commission will be established, consisting of three members, each of which will receive \$3,000 a year, and three dollars a day for traveling expenses. The chief provision of the bill is the following section:

That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall make, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and property over its various lines within this state, with a proper classification of freight, and also reasonable charges for terminal facilities and privileges. Such schedules prepared as aforesaid by any such common carrier, shall be plainly printed in large type, and shall state the places upon its railroad between which property and passengers shall be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railway, and shall state separately the terminal charges and any rules and regulations which in any wise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates, fares, and charges. Copies of such schedules immediately upon their being put in force shall be posted in every depot or station in such place and manner that they can be conveniently inspected. No advance shall be made in the rates, fares and charges which have been established and published as aforesaid by any common carrier, in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days' public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force and when the increased rates, fares, or charges shall go into effect, and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection.

And when any common carrier shall have established and published its rates, fares, and charges in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or for any service in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares, and charges as may at the time be in force.

This is the chief feature of the proposed law. There are others of more or less importance, but none of them touch the railways so closely as the foregoing section. Although the bill asks for nothing but what may be termed "reasonable and uniform rate," the railways will fight the bill—fight it on general principles. They are against any legislation that affects their interests, and will therefore make every effort to defeat the bill.

EXTRA SESSION.

It is not definitely known whether there will be an extra session of congress called or not. The matter is so important and the necessities for calling extra sessions have been so rare, that it will require much sober thought and wise counsel before the question is finally determined.

In referring to the Tribune Almanac and Register, we find that only eight times since the foundation of the government have extra sessions of congress been called. Here are some facts worth preserving: The session which began on March 4, 1869, the day of Grant's first inauguration, was held under a law passed to thwart the supposed purposes of President Johnson, and soon afterward repealed, as was the session which began two years before on the same date. Following Garfield's death General Arthur called congress together to settle the presidential succession, but this is not a parallel case. The seven extra sessions which supply a reasonable analogy were called as follows: March 4, 1789, to set the government in motion; May 15, 1797, in response to French threats; May 22, 1819, in connection with an expected adjustment of our relations with Great Britain; May 24, 1813, during the war of 1812; September 4, 1857, to meet the financial crisis; May 31, 1841, to apply the Whig policy and principles to the monetary situation, and July 4, 1861, to provide for the defense of the Union. It is a curious fact that the closest analogy is furnished by the session of 1841, which was called by General Harrison's grandfather, though congress did not assemble until after his death.

If General Harrison thinks the condition of the public service demands an extra session, no doubt he will call one; but whether he will conclude that there exists the "grave emergency" contemplated by the constitution, is rather questionable. It is possible, however, that the course of the present democratic congress may make it necessary to re-assemble congress in an extra session. But this can best be determined nearer the close of the present session.

THE WASHBURN FAMILY.

The nomination of W. D. Washburn by the republican caucus of the Minnesota legislature promises to overthrow a

famous prophecy uttered by Ignatius Donnelly many years ago. The substance of the prophecy was that no member of the Washburn family would ever get into the United States senate; it was a prophecy, however, in much more poignant language than this. Mr. Donnelly has been doing his best or worst to maintain his credit as a prophet but is likely to fail. The legislature will doubtless confirm the decision of the caucus, and if he lives, Mr. Washburn will be occupying a seat in the senate next March.

There have been three great families in the United States, each of which furnishes a very important chapter in the history of this country—the Adams, Beecher, and Washburns. The election of W. D. Washburn to the senate is worthy of special note. Every member of the Washburn family except Israel, Sr., has been a member of congress. There were four brothers, Israel, the elder of the brothers, was governor of Maine, and a member of congress ten years. Elihu B., the second, was in congress eighteen years, the secretary of state, then minister to France. Cadwallader O., the third brother, was in congress ten years, then a major general, and finally governor of Wisconsin. The fourth brother, William D., of Minnesota, has served in congress three terms, and now goes to the senate.

These brothers have had a remarkable career. The greatest of them was Elihu B. Washburn, whose diplomacy and ability will stand as a lasting honor to him. All the brothers have been known as men of unflinching integrity and of great business ability.

The New York Voice, is sending out circulars of inquiry, soliciting opinions on the high license question. Although the questions are so disingenuously framed as to entrap the unwary into giving replies favorable to "The Voice's" theories, they do not always succeed in their object. One conspicuous and representative business man of Chicago, for example, after exposing the insincerity of the canvass, answers as follows to the inquiries quoted.

It is true, as stated by Hon. Warner Miller, that high license everywhere diminishes drunkenness, pauperism and crime, shuts up the distilleries and drives the saloon-keeper out of politics?

Yes, in our opinion.

Has the working of the high license law in your neighborhood diminished the consumption of liquor?

Yes.

Has the tendency been to make the saloons larger and more attractive, and hence increase their tempting power to respectable young men?

Yes.

Have the saloon-keepers been hostile to the party that passed the high license law?

Yes.

Is the cause of absolute prohibition helped or hindered by high license?

Helped.

The Voice wanted an honest opinion, but it is not likely that it will be honest enough to publish such an opinion as the one quoted.

The Hon. Andrew Shuman, who has been editorially connected with the Chicago Journal for thirty-three years, and has been its chief editor for twenty-eight years, has retired from editorial work on account of his declining health. Mr. Shuman has done splendid service for the Journal during these many years, and he has likewise done the public and especially the republican party a great service. He is one of the "clean" men in journalism, a man of heart, conscience and brains. He has kept the Journal in the straight path of political righteousness, and has also edited a clean paper in all respects, so that for years it has been known as the "Old Reliable." The Gazette wishes Mr. Shuman a great improvement in health and also hopes that the Journal, which has always kept itself unspotted from foulness, treachery, and sensationalism, will keep right on prospering.

Professor Hinrichs, of the Iowa weather service, read a paper before the Horticultural Society of that state on "Storms," in which he maintained that the most destructive storms in the west are not tornadoes, but straight blowers. He took the local press to task for calling these disturbances tornadoes, thus giving Iowa bad name. But it doesn't seem to make any difference whether a storm which demolishes houses, tears up trees by the roots, and so on, is called tornado or a straight blow-out. A milder term doesn't tone down the fury of the storm nor makes its ravages less appalling.

The New York Medical Journal prints the following which every boy should read: "In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, coughs and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco within six months one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year."

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists.

OMNIBUS BILL PASSED.

MR. SPRINGER'S MEASURE SUCCESSFUL IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate Passes the Sugar Bounty Bill (Amendment to the Tariff Bill) —Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the House Friday morning the consideration of the territorial bills was resumed, the pending question being on the MacDonald substitute for the Springer omnibus bill, which itself is a substitute for the Senate Dakota bill.

The House proceeded immediately to vote upon the MacDonald substitute, which has never been read, but which embodies the main features of the omnibus bill, except that it provides for the immediate admission of South Dakota. The substitute was rejected, yeas 117, nays 122, Messrs. MacDonald and Tarnsey being the only Democrats joining in the solid republican vote in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Springer then offered an amendment to the omnibus bill, providing that if a division of Dakota is authorized, and a majority of all the votes cast at the election provided for in the act shall be in favor of the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls to resubmit to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, and also the articles separately submitted at that time, including the selection of the temporary seat of government, with such changes as relate to the name and boundaries of the proposed State, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such other amendments as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of that act.

Mr. Springer demanded the previous question, but was induced to allow one hour's debate by threats of filibustering from the republican side.

On motion of Mr. Perkins (Kan.) an amendment was adopted providing that if the Sioux Falls constitution is ratified by the people of South Dakota the President shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of South Dakota admitted into the Union.

Mr. Springer's amendment as amended was then agreed to. A similar provision relative to the admission of Montana was embodied in the substitute upon motion of Mr. Toole (M. T.).

Utah Ruled Out.

Mr. Dougherty (Pa.) offered an amendment including Utah and Arizona, saying that he did not see why an omnibus bill of Democratic origin should let in all of the republican Territories and keep out the Democratic Territories. He did not see why Utah should be kept out. The people were fully equal to Statehood and were among the most reliable Democrats in the country. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

The House then proceeded to vote on the omnibus bill as amended as a substitute for the Senate measure, and it was agreed to by a party vote of yeas, 134, nays, 120.

Mr. Baker (N. Y.) then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on Territories to report back a bill for the immediate admission of South Dakota, and enabling acts for Montana, North Dakota, and Washington. The motion was lost—yeas 116, nays 131.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the omnibus bill which was then passed—yeas 144, nays 98. Mr. Springer moved to amend the title so as to conform to the body of the bill. Mr. Springer's motion was adopted and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The Sugar Bounty Amendment Passed by a Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the Senate the President's message returning without approval a bill for the relief of William H. Wharton and Charles H. Chamberlain, who had been register and receiver respectively of the land office at San Francisco prior to 1877, to pay them the salaries of two-thirds of the amount of \$5,500, was presented and read.

The bill and message were referred to the committee on public lands. The credentials of Mr. Frye for the Senatorial term of six years from March 4 next were presented by Mr. Hale and read and placed on file.

The sugar bounty amendment to the tariff bill came up and was passed by a vote of 57 to 23. The lines being maintained, except that Mr. Payne voted with the republicans and Mr. Quay voted with the democrats against it. The amendment provides for a bounty of 1 cent a pound on sugar produced from beets, sorghum and cane grown in the United States.

In the debate on the question Mr. Spooner advocated the amendment. He believed that within ten years sugar enough could be produced in this country to supply the domestic market. It was the bounty paid for beet sugar in France and Germany that had stimulated its enormous production in those countries.

Mr. Reagan opposed the amendment and expressed his surprise that the bounty was not also to be extended to maple sugar. He commenced upon Mr. Plumb's support of the bill, in which he said, quoting Thomas H. Benton: "The West and South are recognized in its burdens, not in its benefits." He had been astonished to see Senators on the other side who represented agricultural communities, compelled by party exigency and party discipline to support a measure which directly and clearly sacrificed the interests of the States which they represented. He proceeded to quote against the proposed bounty Judge Cooley's work on "Constitutions," but was reminded by Mr. Spooner of a decision in the Michigan courts, afterward affirmed in the Supreme court of the United States, holding that a bounty on sugar was constitutional. This point against his position was received by Mr. Reagan with an observation that Senators on the other side could always find arguments to justify the claims of the other senators' constituents for the benefit of their own.

Mr. Spooner criticized Mr. Reagan's language, which he said came with particular force from a Senator who, having once taken an oath to support and defend the constitution, joined afterward with those who sought to destroy and overthrow it. Mr. Spooner was asked as to the estimated annual amount of the proposed bounty, and gave the figures at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000; but Mr. Allison interposed and gave the figures on the basis of the present production at not more than \$3,500,000.

Mr. Gibson predicted that under the bounty the production of sugar would increase five-fold every five years, so that in five years the bounty to be paid out of the treasury would exceed the present revenue from sugar.

Mr. Spooner questioned the correctness of that statement, and said that if it were correct he would not vote for the amendment. He was in favor of a reduction of the present duty by one-half and of the payment of a bounty, because that would give the needed protection and encouragement to the sugar industry all over the country, and would vastly reduce the revenue.

Mr. Eustis stated the production of sugar in Louisiana for the ten years from 1865 to 1874 inclusive, as follows: 1865, 100,000 tons, and for the like period from 1875 to 1884 at 1,030,000 tons, an increase of 100 per cent in a single decade.

Mr. Spooner read figures to show that from 1871 to 1887 the revenue collected from sugar amounted to \$961,318,340. Mr. Butler sent to the clerk's desk and had read a newspaper interview with Kansas representatives, generally unfavorable

to the bounty proposition, and argued that there would be as much reason in offering a bounty of \$5 for every head of beef cattle raised in the United States and a bounty of \$1 for every sheep and hog.

Mr. Allison said the country had found high protective duties a failure as applied to the production of sugar, and it was now proposed to test the experiment of whether or not, by stimulation, a necessary supply of sugar could be produced in this country, instead of paying foreign countries from \$100,000,000 to \$130,000,000 a year for sugar. In his belief even with the bounty it would be a slow process.

On motion of Mr. Allison it was ordered that on Monday next a recess shall be taken from 5 till 8 p. m.

The Senate then adjourned.

Will Favor Swain's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The army retiring law examining Judge-Advocate General Swain for retirement gave Gen. Swain a private hearing Friday and afterward adjourned sine die. They will make a report to the Secretary of War tomorrow and the case will then be prepared for the President's action. It is understood that the board will report in favor of his retirement, notwithstanding the fact that the members are said to be of the opinion that the present disabilities are not serious enough to incapacitate him from further active service.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The Outcome of the Interview Between Miss Bushnell and a State Detective.

The Friends of Miss Bushnell Cause the Arrest of James Fielding.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Jan. 19th.—James Fielding, who was arrested last evening by the friends of Miss Kate Bushnell for using insulting and obscene language to that lady, pleaded "not guilty" in the municipal court this morning and the trial was postponed until February 5th.

In a card, published in an evening paper here, Miss Bushnell declares that she did not instigate the arrest and opposed such measures being taken.

To Protect Buyers of Patented Articles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate committee on patents have recommended that Senator George's bill to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles from the recovery of excessive damages be stricken out and a bill introduced by President-elect Harrison, in 1888, be substituted therefor. The bill provides that in any suit for damages by infringement, when it is shown that the defendant purchased for his own use only, the plaintiff shall not recover more than \$50; he shall not recover costs, unless defendant had actual knowledge or notice of the existence of such patent.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, were \$63,312,565, an increase of \$295,957 over the same period of the previous year. The receipts were as follows: From spirits, \$25,394,480; from tobacco, \$15,245,653; from fermented liquors, \$12,142,306; from oleomargarine, \$410,989; from banks, bankers, etc., \$3,747; from miscellaneous, \$43,590. The receipts for December, 1888, were \$362,229 less than those for December, 1887.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President has approved the acts to provide the Oregon and Washington militia with arms, stores, etc. Also the act granting the right of way through certain Indian lands in Minnesota to the Leech Lake & Northern railway company; an act to amend the postal laws with reference to special delivery stamps; also thirty private pension and relief acts.

Minor Gossip.

The House passed thirty private pension bills at its evening session Friday night. The bill to make Columbus, Ohio, a port of entry has passed both houses of Congress.

The House committee on pensions has decided to call up Mrs. Shuman's pension bill on the next suspension day.

In the estimates for the deficiency appropriation bill Secretary Fairchild asks for \$5,000 for a rifle range at Fort Sheridan.

The arrival of the United States ship Osage with the steamer Haytian Republic at Kingston, Jamaica, has been reported to the State Department.

The Department of State is informed that the Japanese government has abolished the export duty on drugs, woven goods, timber, cereals, spirits, beads, etc.

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT.

Result of an Investigation Into the Subject in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 19.—The Michigan crop report for January contains an important investigation into the cost of producing wheat in Michigan during the last five years. The average cost for 1888 was as follows: Southern counties, \$19.50 per acre; central, \$12.35; northern, \$11.52; entire State, \$12.98. Deducting the value of the straw and rental from the value of the heads and buildings and dividing by the average yield per bushel, the cost of producing one bushel in southern counties was 96 cents; central, 65 cents; northern, 60 cents; State, 64 cents. These figures represent the cost to the crop report correspondents, whose crops are uniformly better than the average for the whole State. The average cost for five years, based on the total crop, is about 70 cents per bushel. The average yield for the five years, per acre, was 19.28 in the southern counties, 16.79 in the central, and 14.66 in the north.

To Suppress Mississippi Riots.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—Gov. Lowry has sent a message concerning the troubles to J. R. Key, sheriff of Kemper county. The Governor asks Key to go through Kemper county and Shuqualak and arrest every man who has been engaged in violation of the law. The sheriff is directed to summon sufficient force to execute the law, and is guaranteed all the aid conferred on the executive by the constitution.

Shock of Earthquake in Scotland.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A shock of earthquake was felt to-day in a portion of the Leith valley and in western Edinburgh, but no damage was done.

Stevens Starts for Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Thomas A. Stevens, who has announced his intention of penetrating Africa in search of Henry M. Stanley, has started for Zanzibar.

Stamped linen ties, tray cloths,

throws, scarfs, etc., finest assortment can be seen at J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

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Official Reporters, Twelfth Judicial Circuit, Wisconsin.

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Ladies' \$5 00 Shoes, now \$3 50

Ladies' 4 00 Shoes, " 3 00

Ladies' 2 50 Shoes, " 2 00

Men's \$2 00 Shoes " 1 50

Boys' 1 50 Shoes " 1 00

Ladies' 2 50 Oxfords " 1 50

Ladies' 1 75 Opera Slips " 1 00

Children's 75 Shoes now - 50

Men's \$5 00 Shoes now \$4 00

Men's 4 00 Shoes " 3 00

Men's 3 00 Shoes " 2 50

Men's 6 50 Shoes " 5 25

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I have returned business at my old stand,
and shall be pleased to do anything in my line,
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A WORD OF WARNING.
There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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FOR YOUR OWN INTEREST!
Is to call and see us.
We have Boys' Suits for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and \$7.
Boys' Overcoats for 2.50, 4.50, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and \$12.
Men's Suits from 5 to \$30, in great variety.
Men's Overcoats from 4 to \$35. 50 styles or more.
See our 50c and 75c Underwear.

Is complete and we don't hesitate to say that we have the largest and

THE BEST LINE OF CLOTHING
At these prices at least 33 per cent. less than value.

Our Fall and Winter Stock
In Southern Wisconsin. Call and satisfy yourselves.

T. J. ZIEGLER, Smith's Block.
THE ARMSTRONG
S. S. GENTLEMEN'S GARTERS.
MADE WITHOUT RUBBER.
The elasticity is given by NICKEL PLATED BRASS SPRINGS, like the well known Duplex Ventilated Garter for ladies, which have given such universal satisfaction. Should be for sale by all first class dealers in notions and furnishings. Sample pair sent by registered mail on receipt of 35 Cts.
Manufactured by
THE ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., Bridgeport, Ct.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
At the Insurance and Real Estate office next door to the Rock County National Bank first floor, is represented the old, strong
Leading Insurance Companies!
OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.
They can truthfully be said to be
TIME - TRIED - AND - FIRE - TESTED,
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.
The best institution of the kind in the world, and the old Travelers Accident Insurance Co., THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am,
Very Respectfully,
SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

WANTED!
2,000 CIGARETTES
TOBACCO!
Bring in three bundles, [a fair sample of your crop;] we are prepared to make you an offer.
CONRAD BROS., Main St

THE GAZETTE.
SATURDAY JANUARY 19
PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO. OF JANESVILLE, WIS., TERMS: DAILY \$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. WEEKLY \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
H. F. BLISS, NICHOLAS SMITH, PRESIDENT.
TREASURER AND MANAGER, WM. BLADON.
JOHN C. SPENCER, SECRETARY.
CITY EDITOR.

IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.
A DAY'S WORK AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS.

Illinois House Committee—Wisconsin Prison Labor—Michigan Appointments—Bribery at St. Paul.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—The House met Friday at 10 a. m., and after prayer by chaplain and the reading of the journal, the consideration of the report of the committee on rules being the special order, the report was adopted with a slight amendment.
Mr. Miller of Cook endeavored to introduce a resolution concerning the language of a fire eating Georgia Senator, but objections were raised and the resolution was not admitted.
The following bills were among those introduced: By Mr. Ross, providing for the examination of mine managers and regulating their employment; by Mr. Schwick, fixing the legal interest at 4 per cent and the contract rate at 6 per cent, the penalty for usury to be the forfeiture of both principal and interest; by Mr. Stenson, for the relief of E. J. Howells, injured by the premature death of his wife, named Connelton, owned by the State; Mr. Stokoph, locating the State fair permanently at five places.
A report was received from the Senate announcing that they had concurred with the House in a resolution providing for a joint committee on rules, and that Senators Chapman and Shutt had been appointed on behalf of the Senate.
Mr. Wisner introduced a bill to prohibit bookmaking and pool-selling; also a bill repealing the Merritt conspiracy law.
Mr. Pike introduced a bill providing for the burial of pauper soldiers and sailors.
The speaker then introduced the committee with the following chairman: Judiciary, Miller of Stark; judicial department and practice, Lester; corporations, Allen of Vermilion; railroads, Fisher; warehouses, Kent; mines, Stinson; mines and mining, McLaughlin; fees and salaries, Prince; appropriations White of Whiteside; penal and reformatory institutions, Mayor of Cook; education, Doolittle; State institutions, Peppoon; public charities, Clamahan; public buildings and grounds, Lyon; revenue, Fowler; banks and banking, Allen of Warren; county and township organization, Breeden; agriculture and horticulture, Ogilvie; live stock and dairying, Hunt; labor and industrial affairs, Ross; manufactures, Ireland; rivers, canal, and commerce, Kelley; elections, Hayes; sanitary affairs, Lacy; State and municipal institutions, Cochran; insurance, Sparks; federal relations, Padlock; claims, Pike; military affairs, Buchanan; trenchmont, Bradshaw; historical geology and science, Pollard; printing, Southworth; roads and bridges, Kretzing; executive department, Sundelius; drainage, Whitehead; miscellaneous subjects, Cramer.
The House adjourned until 5 p. m. Monday.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.
A Sensation in the Washburn Contest in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—A sensation was created in the State Senate Friday when Senator Ward, who championed the cause of United States Senator Sabin in the Republican caucus Thursday, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the Senatorial fight.
The resolution was immediately adopted, there being only one negative vote. Nothing definite in regard to the charges is known, and Senator Ward declines to be interviewed, saying: "Investigation will develop all I know."
The House adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of "watered stock" of Minnesota railroads.

RAILROAD AGREEMENT.
Alleged Cut Rates Must Not Be Met by Agents—Officers Elected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—The International association, which has been in session here for more than a week, has completed its work and adjourned. The work of all the committees was confirmed, Louisville & Nashville, differentials against the Missouri and Western classification with certain commodity exceptions adopted. The advance rates, or rather the restored rates, agreed upon at the last previous meeting held on the subject of "watered stock" of Minnesota railroads, was unanimously adopted which withdraws authority or discretion on the part of any agent to meet alleged cut rates by other lines, and declares that no negotiations less than tariff shall be met except on the authority of general officers.
The report telegraphed from New York that the Vanderbilt road has been cutting rates to the East is positively denied by the officials of that road.
Mr. Stephen B. Elkins has been elected a director and second vice president of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad, and Henry F. Haastick, president of the Mississippi Transportation company, of this city, has also been elected a member of the board in place of Horace G. Allis, of Little Rock, Ark., who recently resigned.

Big Failure in Minnesota.
WINONA, Minn., Jan. 19.—The property of C. W. Zeddel of St. Charles was attached last evening by G. W. Van Dusen & Co., on a claim for \$18,000. The total liabilities, so far as learned, foot up to nearly \$200,000, with assets probably half that amount. Exact figures cannot be given, however, until Zeddel is found. He left home Wednesday for the West, presumably for St. Paul, but has not been heard from. The cause of his failure is attributed to an insane plunge into grain on commission. Zeddel did an extensive business. He operated nineteen elevators and warehouses on the Winona & St. Peter and Dakota Central railroads, with a combined capacity of 1,313,000 bushels. He has a flouring mill at Arlington, Dak., and has just completed an expensive one at St. Charles. On the crop of 1987, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1988, he handled 1,085,000 bushels of grain, paying \$197,000 for freight.

Not So Bad as at First Reported.
LONDON, Jan. 19.—Late Zanzibar dispatches somewhat mitigate the horror of the reports of the massacre of the German mission station at Zugu on Sunday, and it is now said that only four missionaries were murdered during the attack. Three others, however, were carried off and are now held for ransom by their captors, one of them being a woman. Two male missionaries escaped. The German squadron has landed a detachment of marines to garrison Dar-es-Salaam.

Cigar-Makers Strike.
NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—All the cigar makers in this city went on strike today against a reduction of \$2 per 1,000 which the bosses made some eighteen months ago.
This is a busy season in the manufacturing business and the strikers say that the firms must yield in a short time. Three days have elapsed since their action, conceding to the strikers' demands. Over 1,000 hands are out.

Jeunists Compensated.
OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—It is understood on good authority that the Dominion government has decided not to exercise the veto power in the case of the "Jeunet pension bill," passed by the Quebec Legislature, granting \$400,000 in lieu of their salaries, which was confiscated by the government a hundred years ago, when the order was suppressed by the Pope.

Weavers Will Strike.
FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 19.—At the meeting of the Weavers' Union last night it was decided to draw up resolutions asking for an advance of wages, condemning the Board of Trade for refusing to listen to the wishes of weavers as expressed by the union, and advising a strike in the event of a continuance of the present policy of manufacturers.

An Old Chicago Editor Retires.
CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Andrew Shuman, for thirty-three years editor of the Evening Journal, has retired, owing, as he states, to ill health. The paper will be continued under the same general management, Mr. Shuman not severing his financial share in the paper.

A Dig in the Rib.
If on the right side and lower part of the diaphragm, though playfully meant and delivered, is calculated to evoke profanity from a chappy whose liver is out of order. When that region is sore and congested, pokes seem fiendish. Look at a man's countenance ere you prod him under the ribs. If his skin and eye balls have a sallow tinge, you may infer that his tongue is furred, his breath apt to be sour, that he has pains not only beneath his ribs, but also under the right shoulder-blade. Also, that his bowels are irritable and his digestion impaired. Instead of making a pokes demonstration on his ribs, recommending him take, and steadily persist in taking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest antibilious and alternative medicine extant. Increase his diet, also, for dyspepsia, leucemia, nervousness, kidney trouble and fever and ague.

It's Elly's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever used. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have felt so well for a long time. I used Elly's Cream Balm for headache two or three times a week, but since using the Balm have only had one, and that was very light compared with other former ones.—J. A. Alcorn, Ag't U. P. R. R., Eaton, Colorado.
U. S. and Elly's Cream Balm sold for catarrh of long standing. M. L. Lasey, 1334 West Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.

Sebastian's Aches Balm.
The best balm in the world for catarrhs, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, and all other skin diseases. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. B. Shaver & Co.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.
Wabash, Ind.—A law and order league has been formed here.
Council Bluffs, Iowa—John Lewis was caught by a caving bank and instantly killed.
Berrien Springs, Mich.—The house of Joel W. Niles was burned. Mr. Niles perished in the flames.
Winchester, Va.—Ridenour, twice convicted and sentenced to death for murder, has been acquitted.
Monticello, Ill.—C. N. Rhoads won the prize at the second annual tournament of the Monticello Gun club.
New York—B. A. Anderson, whose place of residence is unknown, blew out his brains in the Putnam house.
West Superior, Wis.—C. G. Zeigler, a well known contractor, committed suicide. Financial troubles caused the act.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Robert Smith of Springfield, Iowa, was arrested here. He was wanted in Cedar county on a charge of horse stealing.
Deatur, Ill.—A mass meeting was held here for the purpose of appointing committees to try and secure the location of the State fair at this place.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa—W. Everett Boe, employed in the office of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, was drowned while skating.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—John Greenwall, a burglar, was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Lynnan S. Weeks some years ago.
Wabash, Ind.—A Law and Order League was organized here and a full corps of officers elected, who intend to push the matter of enforcing all laws.
Franklin, Kan.—Peter Brommer, Dan McFarlin and Jim Barry, colored prisoners in jail here, were threatened with lynching for attempted murder and robbery.
Indianapolis, Ind.—George Reul, Williams, editor of the Warsaw Daily Times, is a candidate for State Pension agent in Indiana, to succeed Col. C. Zollinger.
Des Moines, Iowa—Clinton and Lyon are straining every nerve to either build a high or a ponton bridge over the Missouri river, with fair prospects of success.
Keokuk, Iowa—In the United States court Charles F. Landers has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for attempting to procure plates for the manufacture of counterfeit money.
Albany, N. Y.—Low How was fined \$400, and Ah Quong was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for opium-smuggling. William Lung and Edward Mullinger, accomplices, were fined \$100 each.
Shanokan, Pa.—The Corbin and Excelsior collieries, employing 1,500 men and boys, suspended operations indefinitely owing to the dullness of the coal trade, caused by unreasonable weather.
Lima, Ohio—Two sons of Calvin Wilkin, were badly burned by natural gas. The younger will die and the older is disfigured for life. An explosion resulted while attempting to straighten a natural gas pipe.
Kent, Ohio—Two freight trains collided in the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio yards. Both engines and ten cars of merchandise were wrecked, and Engineer Edward Washner, of Galion, was killed.
Clinton, Iowa—B. H. A. Henningson, for years treasurer of Clinton county, and since its organization president of the Merchants & Manufacturers' National bank, has resigned, and is succeeded by Major E. S. Bailey.
Richmond, Va.—The fight for the \$250,000 left by William Thomas was begun in the Henrico county court. The property is claimed by Bettie T. Lewis, a colored woman, who says Thomas was her father.

Pears' Soap
Fair white hands.
Bright clear complexion.
Soft healthful skin.
PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP.—Sold Everywhere.

MERCHANT TAILOR!
We use only the finest workmen to make all your garments and
GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT.
We carry a large and fine line of woisted pants from \$6.00 to \$10.50
Genuine imported Scotch pants from 5.50 to 10.00
Genuine imported Scotch suitings from 25.00 to 35.00
Genuine imported English and French Suiting from 24.00 to 45.00
Connected with our Custom Department we handle a very select line of
Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Mufflers, &c.
Shirt Patterns Cut to Your Measure,
Call and see us, we can make you happy.
J. L. FORD.

COAL AND COK
ALL SIZES
AT
SMITH & GATELEY'S

My Poor Back!
That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and result of effete matter retained in the system. Then the sufferer says the blood purified, and the constipation eased. "Not yet," but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in all cases. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." Price \$1.00.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

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BURLINGTON, VERMONT.
—THE—
OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS
In the city
Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.
NONE BUT THE
BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED
MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

CITY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
HELP FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Contracting a Specialty.
RE-AL-E-STATE
Bought and sold; also LOAN MONEY at 6 and 7 per cent. on real estate and city property.
FALMER & CO.
No. 11 North Main St. opposite Gazette office

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To find the store that keeps the best assortment and sell the cheapest, just call at
E. HALL'S.
55 West Milwaukee Street.
Where you will find
Dry Goods, Trimmings, Crochets, Hosiery, Grains, Baggies, Carpet, Ward, Bird, and all other goods. Wooden ware, Ladies' Underwear, and Ten Thousand other articles
NEW GOODS DAILY
Just try a Cash store.
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MILLINERY!
All the Latest Styles
OF
HATS, BONNETS AND
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AT
MRS. SADLER'S.
SOUTH MAIN STREET.
YELLOW SIGNS. YELLOW TUBS.
Use "Peerless Brand"

Fresh Raw Oysters.
Selected and packed with cleanliness and care
C. H. PEABODY & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.
They are the Best. Ask your Grocer for them

THIS PAPER
may be obtained at the office of the
Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 20 Spruce
St., where advertising contracts are made.
NEW YORK.

THIS IS THE HOUSE.
THAT JACK BUILT.

TRY SANTA CLAUS SOAP M.K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

These are the Houses, that were Worn by the parties, that lived in the house, that Jack built.

These are the Clothes, that were Worn by the parties, that lived in the house, that Jack built.

These are the Machines, that were Worn by the parties, that lived in the house, that Jack built.

Jack built.

This is the Soap, that was used
In the Machine, that washed the
Clothes, that were worn by the
That lived in the house, that Jack



Morgan's Mention.

To you, ye gods, belongs the merchant—o'er
The waves, he sails the wider world's goods
exploire.
And, all the while, wherever waste the gales,
In the wide world's noisest warth, him none
can

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF JACKSON.
Notice is hereby given that at a
term of the county court, to be
held at county at the court house,
Janesville, in said county, on the
of February, A. D. 1886, being the
of January, A. D., the following m
heard and considered:

WE quote a few DRESS GOODS prices, this week—prices so very close trimmed as to make it an object for you to send in your orders with all expedient haste. We

rh. haven't talked to you much lately

[illegible]

Electric belts adv'd to
use all tile, it is for the
the best. For all informa-
tion, address Chicago Electric Belt Co., 102 Washing-
ton, Chicago 11.

**TO MONTANA, OREGON
AND WASHINGTON.**

If you are going west bear in mind the follow-
ing facts: The Northern Pacific Railroad owns and
operates 86 miles, or 75 per cent, of the en-
tire route with mail and express service. The
company's territory with its main lines from east to west;
from here to the coast, and from the coast to
and dining car line to Butte, are the only one
that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman,
Great Falls, Helena, and all points westward.
In fact, nine tenths of the cities and points of
interest in the territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621
miles per cent of the railroad mileage of
Montana. The main line runs from Great Falls
main line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague,
Akama and Ellensburg, through the center of
the state to Tacoma, and on to Seattle and
Tacoma to Portland. No other transco line
through rail line reaches any portion of Wash-
ington. The main line of the Northern Pacific
are given on North Pacific second class tick-
ets at \$1.00. The Northern Pacific is the only one
that is attending settlers an excellent oppor-
tunity to see the entire territory without in-
convenience of paying local fares from point to point.

The No. 7 Pacific is the shortest route
from St. Paul to Tacoma by 2 1/2 miles; to Seattle
by 17 1/2 miles; and to Portland by 324 miles—
the shortest line, and the only one that takes
two days, according to destination. No other

McLaren, E. D., Dr. William
McLaren, E. D., Dr. William
Merrill Company, planifine, via
McLaren, E. D., Dr. William
Beliot, John Hackett, John
as a signee of the Chicago Rock
lot. First, National Bank of
Chicago, Rock, Merrill, Mer-
crance, Seaberg, Beliot, Mer-
Madison City (Gas Light and
Chicago, Rock, Merrill, Mer-
Will Company, and E. M. Black
and.

Notice is hereby given that by
pursuance of a judgment of the
United States District Court, in
regular term of the circuit of
County, Wisconsin, on the 21st day
of February, A. D. 1908, in favor of
plaintiffs, and against the
defendants, I shall offer for sale
at public auction, by way of exe-
cution, in pursuance of said judg-
ment, the following property of the
defendants, in front of the post
office at the city of Chicago, on the
21st day of February, A. D. 1908,
in the forenoon of that day, as
follows: The premises situated in
the city of Chicago, on the 21st
on the 12th day of February,
which are or any claimant in
possession of the premises, and
scripted premises lying and being
in the city of Chicago, and in the
county of Cook, Illinois, and in
all of the following: All that part
(so called) numbered 39, 40 and
41, of the block known as the
Rock County Wisconsin bound-
ary described line, commencing
at the intersection of the Chicago
Rock River, southerly from
the intersection of the Chicago
pany used and as a paper m

line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

[illegible]

General Manager. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

20,000
50,000
100,000
150,000

LOWE OWNERS by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. write to H. B. HIGGS, Land Commissioner, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

BUY THE FAMOUS
Watchdog Brand
WILL SUFFER

favor of the above
on Monday, the 4th day
of that day, at the first door in
of that city of Janesville in
Hock, offer for sale and sell
to the highest bidder therefor
and mortgage premises in
county of Rock and State of
Wisconsin, to be sold by
judgment rendered in
in doer held as follows, to wit:
The south half of the northeast
east corner of section num
four, two, range one, north
may be sufficient to pay said
interest thereon, together
dated January 21, 190

NEVER
BREAK

GUARANTEED TO OUTWEAR
ANY CUSTOM-MADE CORSET
MAYER, STROUSE & CO.
MF.85-412 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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PUNCH 5c a

**GOLD MEDAL
BANK
Break
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DRUGGIST,
Sole agent at Janesville.
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WEAK MEN and **WOMEN**
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with Blotch,
and is therefore
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W. DAVID & CO.,
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NEW 1012, Perfectly reliable, 50 years' experience
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